

## COUNTY DEMOCRATS WILL SAIL UNDER TRUE COLORS

**So Decide at Convention Yesterday After  
Considerable Pulling With Delegates  
Favoring "Citizen" Movement.**

**Mr. Noland Attacks Administration for Alleged Wrongdoing and  
Refers Feeling to Hearst, the "Peerless American," Where-  
upon Delegates Give Vent to Enthusiasm--G. W. Morton  
for Sheriff--Three Offices Passed.**

For representatives--J. N. Laws and J. V. Burns.  
For county commissioner--B. F. Allen.  
For sheriff--George W. Morton.  
For treasurer--Isaac Bergman.  
For clerk--Passed.  
For assessor--Passed.  
For school superintendent--H. S. Lyman.  
For surveyor--Passed.  
For coroner--W. C. A. Pohl.  
For justice of the peace Astoria precinct--Simon P. Wilson.  
For constable, Astoria precinct--C. C. Utzinger.

Yesterday's convention was truly democratic. Men went to the convention with their oratorical guns loaded to the muzzle, and speeches were as numerous as they could possibly have been. It was not a harmonious gathering, by any means, and the straight-outs won what might properly be called rather a hollow victory. The citizen element surrendered in a sort of haphazard way, but when it came to a showdown voted against the straight ticket proposal.

The convention was called to order at 2 o'clock by P. B. Sovey, secretary of the county committee, who acted in the absence of W. J. Cook, chairman of the committee. B. F. Pye was unanimously chosen temporary chairman and P. A. Trullinger temporary secretary.

The committee on order of business was appointed, as follows: George Noland, Thomas Dealey and J. V. Burns.

The following committee on platform and resolutions was appointed: Dr.

Henderson, John H. Smith, Olof Anderson, J. E. Gratke, J. H. Hansen, E. F. Libke and Jeff Morrison.

of business was preparing on order of business was preparing its report Dr. Henderson raised the question as to what the gathering would call itself. His committee had been named to prepare a platform, and he wanted to know just what sort of a platform was wanted. A motion by O. Sovey to declare for a straight ticket was finally withdrawn, and it was decided to wait for the report of the committee.

The committee was tactful enough not to take the matter in its own hands. It recommended that the matter be settled by vote of the convention. The committee's report was adopted, and, as per the recommendations, the selection of 10 delegates to the state and congressional delegations was taken up. The delegation was made up as follows:

C. J. Trenchard, P. B. Sovey, Charles McDermott of Hammond, A. Leberman, Dr. Henderson, Thomas Dealey, Harry Jones, B. F. Allen, Isaac Bergman and E. F. Libke.

### The Trouble Begins.

Trouble started when Thomas Dealey rose to move that the convention resolve itself into a citizen convention for the purpose of nominating a citizen ticket. He explained that he desired to get the matter before the house. L. Lebeck seconded the motion.

Svepson Morton, one of the young democrats, was the first speaker. He made a splendid argument for a straight ticket, saying he believed the candidates named for office should have

some basis on which to work. His remarks were greeted with applause from the straight-outs who seemed to be vastly in the majority. P. B. Sovey moved to amend Mr. Dealey's motion by substituting the word "democrat" for the word "citizen" in the motion to name the ticket. Then followed some discussion as to the propriety of the amendment, which was eventually lost in the shuffle.

O. Sovey wanted to see a straight ticket nominated. He said democrats were better off when sailing under their own colors than when flying false signals. He wanted to be known by the right name. A. M. Smith thought the citizen organization had been a good thing, and was not sorry for what had transpired politically in the past. However, he saw the hand writing on the wall and was willing to give in.

### Dr. Henderson's Address.

Dr. Henderson addressed the convention at some length. He called attention to the fact that county, state and national elections were about to take place, and he could not see that democrats would do their duty to the national organizations unless they organized locally. He believed it was their bounden duty to name a straight county ticket. He demanded to be given something more for campaign material than the cry, "We want to down the other fellow," and he spoke rather harshly of citizen politics. He knew of lots of alleged democrats who would rather vote for republicans than for democrats, which he characterized as bad business. "We need to be purified," he declared; "we must stick to the old principles." The doctor's remarks were heartily applauded.

### John H. Smith's Ideas.

A hush came over the convention when John H. Smith was recognized. Mr. Smith related the history of the citizen movement. He said it had broken up a political ring and got more support than any other anti-republican movement ever inaugurated in the state. It had been supported by hundreds of republicans and populists and had placed the city and the county in the control of democrats. Mr. Smith said he agreed that the

time was now ripe for the nomination of a straight ticket. He believed national considerations made this essential, but explained that he would stand for a citizen ticket hereafter, except when contingencies of the kind at issue arose. Mr. Smith seemed to be indignant because the citizen movement had been unkindly referred to, especially as it had treated democrats very well.

Thomas Dealey made a plea for his motion to name a citizen ticket, while Chairman Pye spoke for the nomination of a straight ticket. He could see no virtue in the citizen movement. Councilman Kaboth thought the matter of candidates should be considered; if men would run on the citizen ticket who would not run on the democratic or a citizen ticket ought to be named.

### As To National Issues.

George Noland's speech aroused considerable enthusiasm. Mr. Noland took up the national aspect of the situation, after deploring what he termed the needless assault upon the citizen party. He declared that, wherever politics was found on municipal affairs, there would be found the rottenest rule on earth. He spoke of the Philadelphia situation, which prompted O. Sovey to interpose with the objection that seeming democrats stood in with the republicans to continue the condition existing in the Quaker city.

Mr. Noland turned his attention to the republican party. He pronounced it bad--unalterably bad. Republicans were born fighting the constitution, he said. He referred to the president as a rough rider who rode over the rights of the people, and who quit his trust-fighting when he found he could bust them. The trust-fighting business had been carried on by that peerless American, William Randolph Hearst and put to a successful issue, the speaker declared. At the mention of Mr. Hearst's name the convention went wild and cheered long and lustily for the editor. Mr. Noland was willing to have a straight ticket named.

William Kelly believed it would be nonsense to name a straight ticket now if a citizen ticket would have to be named six months hence.

The original motion of Mr. Dealey was then put. Mr. Dealey wanted a secret ballot, but a rising vote was decided upon. Seventeen persons rose to vote for a citizen ticket, among those standing being John H. Smith, J. E. Gratke, Herman Wise and Thomas

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